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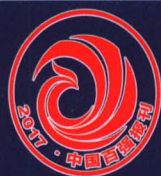
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外交评论

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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万方数据



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外交评论

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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Practices and Characteristics of China's Science and Technology Diplomacy

LUO Hui LI Zheng CUI Fujuan WANG Zining

Abstract: Science and technology diplomacy, which promotes interstate cooperation in science and technology, is an important component of diplomacy. With the rapid development of new patterns of global innovation in science and technology, the relationship between international relations and science and technology has been closer. In the meantime, the impact of science and technology on international relations has been greater. Thus, science and technology diplomacy has gradually become a vital part of national strategies. Based on the academic study of science and technology diplomacy both at home and abroad, this paper discusses the definition and characteristics, practice and progress of science and technology diplomacy in China, and current opportunities and challenges it faces, and shares some preliminary thoughts on how to strengthen its strategic planning. The authors propose that China clarify its strategic goal of science and technology diplomacy, build a theoretical system for major country's science and technology diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, draw a global science and technology cooperation map that adapts to the new type of international relations, promote the reform of global science and technology governance system, enhance capability of risk prediction and emergency response, and activate the crucial role of non-governmental science and technology exchanges.

Key words: China's science and technology diplomacy, global science and technology governance, a community with a shared future for mankind, non-governmental science and technology exchanges

Order Dominance, Intra-Alliance Division and the Transformation of U. S. Alliance System

LIU Feng

Abstract: The U. S. maintains a large alliance system globally, performing the functions of mutual security assistance, strategic coordination and order maintenance. To maintain a U. S. - hegemonic order, a core objective of its global strategy, U. S. continuously promotes the upgrading and transformation of the alliance system. In the context of order transition, the U. S. attempts to adjust the Asia-Pacific alliance system around the strategic goal of responding to great-power strategic competition, and therefore builds a diverse network of allies and security partners. At the same time, however, the prominence of intra-alliance division has imposed restrictions on U. S. efforts to maintain the hegemonic order. As regional distribution of power and domestic political conditions evolve, different choices including support, bandwagoning, alienation, or even rejection, may be preferred by various U. S. allies. When U. S. takes a more revisionist approach to the international order, many allies tend to reject and alienate from its dominance. On the contrary, when U. S. returns to multilateral approaches and accommodates the interests of its allies to a greater extent, they will show a stronger tendency to support and follow its hegemonic order. The interplay between U. S. global strategy and the intra-alliance dynamics provides an important angle to observe the ongoing international order transition.

Key words: U. S. alliance system, intra-alliance division, international order, great-power competition, Asia-Pacific alliance system, network of security partners

Arms Control and Global Strategic Stability in Great Power Competition: An Analysis Based on the U. S. -Soviet Nuclear Arms Control Negotiations

WU Riqiang

Abstract: To better address the growing risks to global strategic stability, we should learn from the practices and lessons of the United States and the Soviet Union in nuclear arms control during the Cold War. The U. S. -Soviet arms control negotiations had three distinctive features. First, the two sides often agreed on a general framework

before negotiating specific details. Second, both sides tried to limit the capabilities of their opponents and preserve their own strengths through arms control. Third, the debate within the U. S. executive branches and between the executive branch and Congress had a significant impact on arms control agreements. Three lessons can be drawn from U. S. -Soviet arms control practices. Firstly, nuclear arms control is a common U. S. -Soviet interest. Secondly, arms control and arms building are both means to achieve their national interests. Thirdly, transparency and verification are important ways to build confidence. Despite China lacks arms control experience, there is growing pressure for China to become more involved in arms control. China can improve its ability to respond to arms control negotiations by increasing military transparency, participating in strategic dialogues at all levels, and proactively designing arms control framework, while maintaining China's nuclear strategy tradition.

Key words: arms control, U. S. -Soviet nuclear arms control negotiations, global strategic stability, China-U. S. relations, national interests, Cold War

“Money Idea Complex” and the U. S. Foreign Policy Toward Restraint *YIN Peiqiu*

Abstract: Most people agree that ideas and money have great influence on policy competition, but hardly explore their working mechanism. In the United States, idea and money have converged to form a ternary relationship of “money-idea-politics”, which gave birth to the “Money Idea Complex”, a new mechanism of elite politics, embodied in the cooperation of foundations and think tanks, operating via “Organization of Ideas” and “Elite Socialization”. This article demonstrates the mechanism through the analysis of the social network of four conservative foundations and 3698 funding targets. In order to eliminate the neo-conservatism in American foreign policy, the wealthy elites Soros and Koch tried to build a Money Idea Complex that could overcome political polarization, and jointly advocated a “restraint” diplomatic strategy. And initial results have been achieved in the Biden administration's withdrawal from Afghanistan. The significance of the Money Idea Complex depends on

the specific historical context, but the high level of privatization has made knowledge production in the United States monopolized by private wealth, which has exacerbated social injustice, political polarization, and diplomatic dilemmas.

Key words: Money Idea Complex, restraint, Biden Administration, U. S. foreign policy, political polarization

National Security and Great Powers' Technological Competition: A Case Study of American Policy on Huawei

QI Kai ZHU Sisi

Abstract: Against the background of sharp changes in world's political and economic structure, the American national security thoughts have become more radical, leading to the US's unilateral pursuit of "absolute security", regarding China as the most critical security threat, and launching a strategic competition against China. The information technology industry, with enormous potential for transformation and a high degree of monopoly, has become an essential tool and component of strategic competition among great powers. As a result, the US's security anxiety over China's competitiveness in this field has intensified, and the technological competition between China and the United States has been exposed to the danger of vicious escalation and loss of control. For fear of the power and potential of Chinese IT companies like Huawei to become the world's leading information technology giant, the American elites executed a fierce containment strategy against Huawei featuring "full government-full society-full alliance" at home and abroad. In order to prevent the technological competition between China and the United States from slipping into the "iron curtain of science and technology" and the "new Cold War", both countries need to seek adequate controls in the four aspects of strategy, institution, technology, and domestic policies.

Key words: national security, great powers' technological competition, Huawei, U. S. -China strategic competition, information technology, internet security

International Climate Governance and China's Policy Selection Under Carbon Neutrality

DONG Liang

Abstract: Currently, climate crisis and covid-19 have become the focus of the agenda in international governance, as global warming has exceeded 1°C, and the threat of extreme weather events and climate risks are becoming increasingly severe. Since international climate cooperation has been hindered, it is difficult to improve the effectiveness of governance. In this context, international climate governance presents many new features. As far as issue-linkages are concerned, the serious consequences of the covid-19 have triggered deep reflections on the potential crisis of climate change and inspired climate ambitions of the international community. Concerning stages in governance, the international climate process has advanced from the rule-making stage to the action and implementation stage. However, in terms of action, the global response to climate change is still insufficient. It is doubtful whether developed countries will fully honored their commitments while developing countries are facing financial and technical difficulties. With regard to regime-design, the fairness problem of international climate governance has not been fundamentally solved. Developed countries deliberately use the bottom-up approach of the Paris Agreement to obscure the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and to downplay their historical responsibilities. Therefore, participating in international climate governance, China must orient its policies toward the following two directions. First, it shall call for joint efforts of international community to comprehensively address climate issues and to maintain the principle of CBDR, and require developed countries to fulfill their commitments for a fair international climate regime. Second, China shall proactively provide ideas and plans to international climate governance, strengthen national contributions, and enhance the continuous development of international climate regime based on the Paris Agreement towards win-win cooperation.

Key words: international climate governance, Paris Agreement, international climate regime, carbon neutrality, climate crisis

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